

## 英 语

听力: 颜可 阅读: 尹大龙、刘山红 七选五、完形填空: 周江林  
 填空: 胡业芳 改错、作文: 刘新鹏

本试题卷共 10 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分。

得分: \_\_\_\_\_

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。

## 第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

## 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.      B. £ 9.18.      C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When did the party begin in fact?  
 A. At 6:30 p.m.      B. At 7 p.m.      C. At 7:30 p.m.
2. Where did the woman go during her visit to Europe?  
 A. France.      B. Finland.      C. Iceland.
3. Why did the man apologize to the woman?  
 A. He forgot to bring the woman's book.  
 B. He lost the book the woman lent him.  
 C. He couldn't lend the book to the woman.
4. What will the man do on Sunday morning?  
 A. Take his son to the park.  
 B. Stay with his parents at home.  
 C. Do shopping with his wife.
5. What is the woman?  
 A. She is a librarian.  
 B. She is a bank clerk.  
 C. She is a college teacher.

## 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的做答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What sport did Joe take part in?  
 A. The relay race.      B. The high jump.      C. The long jump.

7. Who won the men's 100-meter race?

A. John.                    B. Peter.                    C. Bob.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Which month is it now?

A. May.                    B. July.                    C. September.

9. What will the man do in July?

A. Conduct a research project.  
B. Attend a conference.  
C. Type his paper up.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What did the woman forget to do this morning?

A. To turn off her radio.  
B. To talk with her neighbor.  
C. To give her dad a message.

11. When does the woman wake up every morning?

A. At four.                    B. At four thirty.                    C. At five.

12. Why does the woman feel tired?

A. She can't sleep well because of the noise.  
B. Her father is always angry with her.  
C. She is very busy with her work.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What has Alice decided to learn?

A. Art.                    B. Medicine.                    C. Music.

14. Who is the woman?

A. She's Alice's teacher.  
B. She's Alice's friend.  
C. She's Alice's sister.

15. What is said about an artist's income?

A. About sixty percent of the average people's.  
B. Six times more than the average people's.  
C. Sixty percent more than the average people's.

16. What will the speakers do next?

A. They will go out for supper.  
B. They will have a talk with Alice.  
C. They will give Alice some money.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the story probably happen?

A. In a clothing shop.  
B. At a bus station.  
C. In a restaurant.

18. How did the young couple feel when the old lady came to them?

A. Embarrassed.                    B. Delighted.                    C. Surprised.

19. What did the young couple do when the old lady left?

A. They waved her goodbye.  
B. They called a taxi for her.  
C. They took a photo with her.

20. What can we know from the story?

- A. The old lady was kind and polite.
- B. The couple was glad to do a good deed.
- C. The manager thought they were a family.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

The British Museum is a museum dedicated to human history, art and culture, located in the Bloomsbury area of London. Its permanent collection, numbering some 8 million works, is among the largest and most comprehensive in existence and originates from all continents, illustrating and documenting the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present.

The British Museum was established in 1753, largely based on the collections of the physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane. The museum first opened to the public on 15 January 1759 in Montagu House in Bloomsbury, on the site of the current museum building.

#### Admission and opening times

- Free, open daily 10:00—17:30.
- The Museum is open every day except for 24, 25 and 26 December and 1 January.
- Museum galleries are open daily 10:00—17:30, and most are open until 20:30 on Fridays.
- Closing starts from 17:20(20:20 on Fridays).

#### Tips for your school visit

It's a good idea to come and see the Museum before your visit. Whatever your plans, please book in advance via the Ticket Desk to make sure you get the most out of your trip.

- Booking your visit

Contact the Ticket Desk at +44(0)20 7323 8181 or [tickets @ britishmuseum.org](mailto:tickets@britishmuseum.org)

- Cancellation

If you are not able to attend a session you must inform the Ticket Desk at least three weeks before the session date. Failure to do so may incur a charge.

- Gallery availability

Please book at least one term in advance and wait for confirmation before making travel plans. Greek and Egyptian galleries book up quickly. Opening times of some galleries may be limited at short notice—you will be contacted if necessary.

- Access and special educational needs

The majority of galleries and all special exhibitions are fully accessible. There is a range of facilities for visual, hearing and mobility impaired students.

#### Parking

There is little on-street parking available. The nearest car park to the Museum is located at Bloomsbury Square, WC1A 2RJ. There is limited parking in the Museum's forecourt for disabled visitors only. To make arrangements please telephone +44 (0)20 7323 8299 at least 24 hours in advance. You will be asked to provide the registration number, make and model of your vehicle and the date of your visit.

## **Support us**

Your support is vital in enabling the Museum to fulfill its mission to share its collection with the world. The British Museum relies on funding from a wide range of sources and there are many ways that you can donate to help ensure the display, care and preservation of the collection for future generations.

Please consider supporting the British Museum today.

21. Who can be admitted to the British Museum?

- A. Molly arriving at the museum at 12:00 on December 26.
- B. Jennifer reaching the museum at 10:00 on New Year's Day.
- C. Jack getting to the museum at 13:15 on Monday.
- D. Elizabeth coming to the museum at 20:25 on Friday.

22. The underlined word "incur" in the passage can best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. avoid
- B. come about
- C. escape
- D. bring about

23. What do we know about the British Museum?

- A. Sir Hans Sloane donated 8 million works to the museum.
- B. All the cars can park in the Museum's forecourt.
- C. Greek and Egyptian galleries are quite popular with the school visitors.
- D. Disabled students are limited to some special galleries and exhibitions.

24. What does the museum mainly depend on to operate?

- A. Money from selling its admission tickets.
- B. Income from selling some famous works.
- C. Donation and fund from a wide variety of sources.
- D. Fund from different international organizations.

## **B**

Saturday, 22 April, 2017

We are currently on a camp site near Calais, on our way to the UK, and it is pouring with rain. As if gods want to prepare us for the UK at all costs. As if we don't know what rain is... Our ferry to the green isles will leave tomorrow at 10:30 and despite the rain, I am really looking forward to it.

It has taken us a while to get here, as we already left EI Chorro on 4 April. After rushing through Spain in two days, however, we came to an inevitable slow-down when we entered France. Inevitable, as France has simply too much to offer for us, so as soon as we crossed the Pyrenees, our driving sequence became something like driving a few kilometres, visiting a castle, driving a few kilometres, taking pictures of a nice church, driving a few kilometres, having a quick peek at a flea market, driving a few kilometres, visiting a museum etc. When we entered Brittany the real sightseeing started, in Vannes, in Lorient, in Brest and then on to Normandy: Le Mont St Michel, Bayeux and finally, finally the D-Day beaches. I always wanted to visit these, for obvious reasons I would say, but my father, realistic as he was, calculated the chances that it would rain a considerable amount of days of a three-week holiday and always decided against it. But a few days ago I finally stepped onto Gold Beach (where the Brits landed) and I was greeted by the Norman sun. A beautiful day.

25. According to the passage, the Pyrenees must be a place in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Spain
- B. France
- C. Netherland
- D. UK

26. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. They spent 2 days in Spain travelling.
- B. The writer thought France has a lot of places to visit.
- C. The writer thought the real sightseeing was in El Chorro and Brest.
- D. The writer's father was a realistic person.

27. The passage probably comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a travel journal
- B. a science fiction
- C. a news report
- D. a film review

6

Plants are living things. So can they feel pain? Plants don't feel pain the same way animals and people do, says Anke Steppuhn. She is a scientist at the Free University of Berlin in Germany. "What we define as pain usually has to do with a nervous system," Steppuhn explains. When you put your hand too close to a hot stove, nerve cells send a signal to your brain. Your brain decodes(解码) that signal as pain. This causes you to pull your hand away before any serious damage is done.

Plants don't have nerves or brains, so they can't feel pain like we do. "But plants do recognize when something is hurting them," Steppuhn says. Because they are rooted to the ground, they can't escape a dangerous situation. So they need other ways of fighting back.

The biggest threat to a plant's life is getting eaten. Some plants grow sharp little hairs. Other plants produce bad-tasting or even harmful chemicals. These force an attacker to abandon its meal. A plant called bittersweet nightshade does something even smarter, Steppuhn found. When a slug(蛞蝓) chews holes in a nightshade's leaf, liquid begins dripping(滴) around the wound. It is almost as if the plant were bleeding. The liquid is sugary nectar(花蜜), and it happens to be a favorite food of ants. In their effort to collect the nectar, the ants swarm(蜂拥而至) all over the injured plant. They will attack anything that stands in their way. That includes the slug that damaged the plant in the first place. It's a very clever trick. Whenever a slug attacks a plant, the plant calls an army of ants to kill the slug.

Nectar isn't the only way plants attract bodyguards. They also release certain chemicals into the air when they are being eaten. People usually can't detect these smells. But wasps(黃蜂) can. When a wasp detects this cry for help, it races to the scene of the crime. If it finds the right kind of insect chewing down on the plant, the wasp will interrupt the attacker's meal. It will do this by laying eggs inside the insect's body!

28. Why do plants feel pain differently from us?

- A. They don't know whether they're hurt.
- B. They face different kinds of danger.
- C. They don't have nervous systems.
- D. They have slow response to pain.

29. What does the underlined word "They" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Ants.
- B. Slugs.
- C. Plants.
- D. Wasps.

30. Why do some plants need wasps?

- A. To help them call bodyguards.
- B. To keep them safe from attackers.
- C. To let wasps lay eggs on their leaves.
- D. To let their smells spread into the air.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. How plants feel pain.
- B. How plants attract insects.
- C. How plants defend themselves.
- D. How plants attack small animals.

**D**

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

32. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. following the latest world trend
- B. getting international recognition
- C. working harder than ever before
- D. relying on foreign architects

33. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

34. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

- A. The mixture of different shapes.
- B. The balance of East and West.
- C. The use of popular techniques.
- D. The harmony of old and new.

35. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

- A. Spread them to the world.
- B. Preserve them at museums.
- C. Teach them in universities.
- D. Recreate them in practice.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Last summer over 12,000 fans were at Wembley Arena in London, shouting and cheering. Thousands more were watching online. 36 It was esports, or competitive computer gaming.

Millions of people in the UK play computer games for fun. Some of them have become professional gamers, playing games as their full-time job. 37 They practice for ten or more hours a day, five or six days a week. They do exercises like typing something and trying to type it faster and faster. They also study videos of other players and plan ways to beat them.

38 Are players athletes? Some say no. Esports players don't need to run, jump, throw or do big physical actions. At the moment, the UK government classifies esports as kinds of games, not as sports.

But others say yes: esports are sports. Players do need some physical skills, especially hand-eye coordination, reflexes, accuracy and timing. If darts, snooker and shooting are classified as sports, then perhaps esports should be too.

39 And there will be an official medal sport in the Asian Games starting from 2022. Next step: the Olympics?

For many esports fans and players, though, the most important thing is that esports are growing in popularity and importance. 40

- A. But are esports really sports?
- B. All like playing computer games.
- C. It's not easy being a professional gamer, though.
- D. But this wasn't a football, basketball or tennis match.
- E. It is certain that esports will come into the 2024 Olympics.
- F. In fact, China and South Korea do classify esports as sports.
- G. If esports are not as important as sports now, they definitely will be in the near future.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Experts say boredom is good for kids. It forces them to be creative, 41 their imaginations, and helps them discover new things. A(n) 42 in point is 13-year-old Luke Thrill from Dubuque, Iowa.

Luke was 43 of playing video games and riding his bike, so he decided to build a tiny house in his backyard instead. He made money from cutting lawns(草坪) and 44 exchanged some services, such as gaining the help of an electrical engineer 45 sweeping his garage. Luke also 46 spare materials from his grandmother's house and other 47 materials from his neighbors for some of the windows and the door.

The 89-square-foot home cost \$1,500 to build and 48 18 months. Inside there's a kitchenette, a back sitting room, a table and a mounted(镶嵌的) TV, and an upstairs bedroom can be easily 49 by stairway.

Although Luke did the 50 and learned how to do all the work, he had his father's 51 throughout the project. Greg Thrill was very happy that his son learned to stay on 52 and deal with grown-ups. 53, he had some simple rules when Luke 54 the house: "You 55 the money. You build it. And you own it."

Luke is now in love with 56. He has a YouTube channel and hopes to 57 other kids to start building. 58, he wants to build a bigger tiny house to live in, but for now, he 59 in his new home a few nights a week, does homework there, and uses it to take a 60 from his twin brother.

41. A. changes	B. ignores	C. improves	D. weakens
42. A. method	B. explanation	C. procedure	D. case
43. A. tired	B. fond	C. confident	D. guilty
44. A. thus	B. even	C. still	D. anyhow
45. A. in exchange for	B. in praise for		
C. in support of	D. in place of		
46. A. updated	B. ordered	C. removed	D. used
47. A. recycled	B. cheap	C. new	D. raw
48. A. spent	B. took	C. saved	D. wasted
49. A. supported	B. accessed	C. held	D. landed
50. A. research	B. housework	C. experiment	D. discovery
51. A. permission	B. help	C. control	D. order
52. A. credit	B. business	C. budget	D. duty
53. A. Therefore	B. Besides	C. Rather	D. However
54. A. finished	B. decorated	C. started	D. painted
55. A. borrow	B. donate	C. raise	D. distribute
56. A. books	B. videos	C. riding	D. building
57. A. inspire	B. press	C. command	D. warn
58. A. Luckily	B. Eventually	C. Frequently	D. Strangely
59. A. brings out	B. leaves out	C. hangs out	D. puts out
60. A. ride	B. risk	C. chance	D. break

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

We are what we eat because what we eat every day has 61 great impact on our health. Therefore, we should make every effort to change our bad eating habits. 62 we all know, baked or fried foods may be 63 (taste), but eating too much of them will 64 (probable) result in some illnesses. Moreover, junk food that costs us a great deal of money but is not healthy.

65 (compare) with people in the west, Chinese people used to eat more grain and vegetables but 66 (little) meat, which is a good eating habit. However, things are quite different now. With the rapid economic 67 (grow) of our country, now we are also eating a lot of food high in sugar and fat. We 68 (run) the risk of eating unhealthily without considering the balance of our diet.

The food we choose affects our health, so we must keep it 69 mind that the food we choose should give us the nutrients that 70 need.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

### 第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(ʌ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Mistakes are unavoidable in life. But attitudes towards it may make a difference. I still remember how my spoken English was improved. In a beginning, I always kept silent in our oral class to avoid make mistakes. Before long my teacher get to know about my situation. He encouraged me to speak out that I thought. Whenever I made mistakes and felt discouraging, my teacher will help me figure out how I could have avoided them. I also joined in an English club to get more chances to speak. Practice makes perfect. Now I can talk fluent in English. So don't afraid of making mistakes. Learn from mistakes, and success is just waiting for us.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校学生会(The Students' Union)决定于9月5日下午在学校操场举办一次图书义卖活动(charity activity),目的是筹钱为贫困地区的儿童买书。请用英文给你校来自澳大利亚的交换生Paul发一封电子邮件,邀请他参加这个活动。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。